REMARKS

The above-identified application is United States application serial number 09/616,330 filed on July 15, 2000. Claims 13-20 are pending in the application. Claims 13-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kumar *et al.* (U.S. Patent Number 6,542,515), hereinafter referred to as Kumar, in view of Box *et al.* (Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) 1.1; May 2000). Claim 13 is objected to. Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections. Claims 21-36 have been added.

Drawings

Applicant notes that formal drawings will be required when the application is allowed.

Claim Objections

Claim 13 is objected to because in lines 11 and 14, "used by the another system" should read "used by another system". In response, Applicant has amended the phrase to "the other system". Removal of this objection to Claim 13 is respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claim 13 recites:

> "a protocol management framework for implementation of a predetermined
>   transport protocol over the first messaging platform connection;
> a schema generator for, responsive to a request for service received over a second
>   messaging platform connection, creating a document according to a
>   predetermined format, the document containing information to be provided
>   to another system over the messaging platform connection;
> an encoding component for converting a document in the predetermined format
>   into a first encoded object that can be understood and used by the another
>   system, the first encoded object being encoded according to a default
>   encoding protocol; and
> a translation component for encoding a document in the predetermined format into
>   a second encoded object that can be understood and used by the another
>   system, the second encoded object being encoded according to an encoding
>   protocol different from the default encoding protocol."

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or

in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. MPEP § 2143. Failure to meet just one of the three prongs for the test of obviousness is sufficient to defeat rejection of the claims under 103(a).

In the present case, Applicant respectfully submits that there would be no reasonable expectation of success in combining the teachings of Kumar and Box because the Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) disclosed by Box is an XML based protocol that consists of four parts: an envelope that defines a framework for describing what is in a message and how to process it, a set of encoding rules for expressing instances of application-defined data types, a convention for representing remote procedure calls and responses and a binding convention for exchanging messages using an underlying protocol. (SOAP v. 1.1, W3C Note 08 May 2000). A SOAP message is an XML document that consists of a mandatory SOAP envelope, an optional SOAP Header, and a mandatory SOAP Body. **Notably, a SOAP message MUST NOT contain a Document Type Declaration (DTD).** *Id.* at Section 3.

Kumar discloses a combination of XML document type definition (DTD) documents transmitted via HTTP, and an adapter to unpack stacked request messages in the XML DTD for use in an Application Programming Interface (API). (Kumar, FIGs. 6 and 7, and col. 14 line 28 through col. 15 line 35.) (Note that Kumar refers to "data type description (DTD)" in col. 14 lines 64-65, however, there is no such construct in XML. The acronym DTD refers to Document Type Declaration. See XML 1.0 (Third Edition), W3C Recommendation 04 February 2004, Section 2.3. FIG. 7 in Kumar also shows a properly formatted XML DTD.) Thus, the DTDs used to transmit messages in Kumar cannot be used with SOAP, and therefore the combination of Kumar and Box has no reasonable expectation of success.

Additionally, the combination of references cited by the Examiner fails to meet at least the third prong of the *prima facie* case of obviousness, which requires the references to teach or suggest all the claim limitations. Profile schemas can be created by the user in Kumar to specify a minimum set of attributes that must be included on all profile instances of the same type. (Kumar, col. 11 lines 29-39.) The schemas in Kumar are not a schema

generator that creates a document according to a predetermined format in response to a request for service as required in Claim 13. (Emphasis added). Thus, Kumar and Box, alone and in combination, do not teach or suggest all of the limitations set forth in Claim 13.

Claim 13 is distinguishable from Kumar and Box, alone and in combination, for at least the above-mentioned reasons. Claims 14-21 depend from Claim 13 and include features that further distinguish them from the prior art. Allowance of Claims 13-21 is respectfully requested.
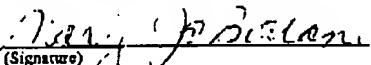
New/Amended Claims

Claims 22-36 have been added to capture subject matter originally disclosed in the specification, including Appendix I. No new matter has been added. Examination of Claims 22-36 is requested.
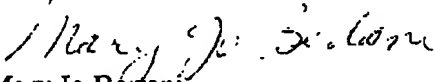
Claim 13 was amended to use consistent terminology for "the first messaging platform connection".

CONCLUSION

Applicant believes Claims 13-21 are in form for allowance and a notice to that effect is solicited. Examination of newly added Claims 22-36 is requested. In the event it would facilitate prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at (949) 251-0250.

Respectfully submitted,

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I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the USPTO. Central Number at (703) 872-9306 on the date shown below.

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(Signature)

Mary Jo Bertani
(Printed Name of Person Signing Certificate)

October 14, 2004
(Date)